

## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1895.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—1410 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—281 Editorial Rooms—A 50

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DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$2.00

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the

country should send it on an eight-page paper

and enclose postage stamps for the extra postage

on a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage is

extra.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must be in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

It is found at the following places:

American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard de

Cannes.

NEW YORK—Gibby House, Windsor Hotel and Astor

Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. F. Kemble, cor. Lancaster and

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and the Hotel de Ville, 1000 Exchange

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It is now very evident that the Republic

of Indiana will not be forced to

resort to a draft to get a candidate for

Governor.

The elections which have thus far

been held in Great Britain indicate a

decided Conservative majority in the

next House of Commons.

After all, if we must have one or the

other, Ambassador Bayard's toadyism

to the British aristocracy or Embassa-

dor Eustis's expansive jingoism, let us

have the latter.

The exchange which says that the Indiana

newspapers are renewing the

struggle over the alleged soldiers' monu-

ment is a mistake. The monument

wrangles are of the past.

The Hon. John Gilbert Shanklin has

declared his hostility to a third term on

general principles. This time 90 per

cent of the Indiana Democrats are

with him on that question.

Hoke Smith has contributed ten dol-

lars to the relief fund being raised by

a New York paper for the benefit of

Miss Key, who was turned out of his

Pension position. This is in the na-

ture of a confession that the woman

was treated unjustly.

Mr. Marshall Field, the well-known

merchant of Chicago, and withal a Dem-

ocrat, expresses the opinion that there

is danger that there is too much boom

in the revival of business. That is,

while business has improved, the im-

provement is not so radical as many

newspapers are setting forth.

The Tory Ministry in Canada seems to

have put off the evil day by promising

the Catholics to introduce a bill in Janu-

ary requiring Manitoba to divide its

school fund. In the interval the Minis-

try will endeavor to devise a compro-

mise, but if Manitoba's temper does not

materially change there can be no divi-

sion of the school fund.

The South Bend Times (Democratic)

is pleased because Senator Gorman

cannot be killed off as a party leader.

And yet only ten months have passed

since the Indiana State Convention re-

solved that he was a traitor to his party

and the majority desired to have him

blacklisted as such by having his name

put into the platform as one of the

traitors denounced, but were prevented

from so doing by cooler heads.

The Lafayette Journal prints and

commends to the Republican editors of

Indiana an article from the Philadelphia

Ledger defending the financial manage-

ment of the administration. That is all

right, except that the Ledger is not now

and never has been a Republican paper.

Its present editor is so near to the Pres-

ident that he has been a-fishing with

him. The Ledger is a paper whose pres-

ent national politics is Clevelandism.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics

has introduced into his report for May

several illustrations to show where we

purchase sugar, etc., but we regret

that that tariff reformer cannot verify

in his statistics the claim that the ad-

ministration to which he belongs has

opened any markets for the products of

the United States. On the contrary, they

show that the Democratic policy is

contracting those it found when it start-

ed out.

"Who ever heard of an advance of

wages under the McKinley tariff?" asks

a Democratic crossroads organ. Every-

body who has been in the Derby

wages of all the woolen and cotton indus-

tries were advanced from 5 to 15 per cent

between 1888 and November, 1892. This

is shown by labor statistical bureaus in

New York, Massachusetts and other

States. The game was true of the iron

industry. This was a period of wage-raising.

There are rough and vicious people in

this country, but there is every reason

to believe that a crowd could not be

found which would throw "clouds and re-

fuse" at persons in an open carriage, one

of whom was a lady, because the men

were candidates for election on the oppo-

sition side, as was the case in Derby,

England, Thursday, Sir William Har-

court, ex-Chancellor, being the opposi-

tion candidate whose presence incited

such a riot.

The following paragraph is a sample

of the stupid demagoguery which inspires

the Democratic editor who is advocat-

ing independent free coinage in this

State:

Bankers and capitalists who handle many

thousands of dollars don't want silver mon-

ey, because it is heavy and occupies too

much space. But the tolling millions want

silver. They never have too much of it,

and it circulates among the people, and

gold does not. Then let's have gold for the

rich and silver for the poor.

If the writer of the above knows any-

thing of monetary affairs he knows that

bankers and capitalists do not handle

money in bulk, or of any large stand-

ards, but in \$100,000 of standard dol-

lars.

lars are kept in circulation, while the rest is represented by silver certificates which circulate as money. If there were silver money, as many silver dollars, banks and business men would not carry them, but would devise some plan of certificates for silver on deposit, just as they now do with gold. As for the "tolling millions," they are rarely paid more than four silver dollars when paid wages, amounts of \$5 and upwards being paid in some paper representatives—greenbacks, treasury notes, bank notes or silver certificates, every dollar of which will purchase just as much as the gold dollar. All this talk about having gold for the rich and silver for the poor is the most idiotic drivel that can be printed. The two metals are designed to go together, the one to supplement the other. To secure this, both metals must be coined upon the ratio of their commercial value; if coins of either the one or the other are coined at the over-valued metal must be limited, as in this country at the present time, if coined upon their commercial value, the ratio would now be 30 to 1.

## INSTRUCTIVE IF NOT INTERESTING.

The last report of the Bureau of Statistics, which was advertised to contain new and interesting features, presents some facts which, if new and interesting, are not cheering. May was the eleventh month of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1895. The general features of the new tariff went into operation about Sept. 1, 1894, so that with the close of May it had been in force nine months. A few of the results of the new duties are at least interesting.

The first fact which attracts attention is that 739,609 more bushels of barley were imported under the present law than under the McKinley law in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The duty had been cut in two, and Canada got the advantage. The next topic, considered alphabetically, is the importation of cotton goods. During eleven months under the McKinley law the value of such imports was \$2,213,679; during eleven months of the Democratic tariff the value was \$3,443,561. That is, in eleven months the American manufacturer has been in the market for home market to the extent of over \$1,000,000 worth of goods. The imports of stone and china were \$1,709,300 more in eleven months of the Democratic tariff; those of glass, \$1,296,050. In iron and steel, thanks to the policy of protection and to certain Democratic Senators denounced as traitors, the duties of the McKinley tariff were so well maintained in the present law that the imports were increased a little less than two million dollars. The largest increase is in cutlery, an industry which employs skilled labor, the value of the importation increasing from \$794,831 in 1894 to \$1,713,471 in 1895.

It may interest those who get a few dollars from eggs in Indiana to learn that Canada sold 2,486,034 dozen under the Democratic tariff, where it sold but 1,757,718 dozen under the McKinley law. The result of the free wool provision appears in the fact that \$2,879,730 worth of foreign wool was imported during the eleven months, while only \$5,306,992 worth of such wools were imported during the corresponding period of the previous year under the McKinley law. These imported wools have taken the place of those raised in the United States heretofore. The Democratic tariff law has been in force only eleven months. In regard to woolen goods, nevertheless, under the impetus of the lower duties, the importation of woolen goods has risen from \$14,432,675 under the McKinley law to \$32,750,217 under the Democratic law. Here is the loss of a market for \$18,317,542 of home goods. Sooner or later it means idle employees here if this market is not recovered.

The Journal has received the official reports of breadstuffs and provisions exported during the fiscal year 1895, with comparisons with 1894. We have been purchasing much more liberally in the "markets of the world"—how have these markets been reciprocating for our lower tariff duties? Here are the figures: 16,586,501 barrels of flour and \$7,958,280 bushels of wheat exported in the fiscal year 1894, valued at \$127,156,580, compared with 14,942,647 barrels and 75,831,639 bushels of wheat, valued at \$94,333,043 in 1895—a falling off in 1895 of nearly \$33,000,000 in the article of wheat alone. The aggregate of all breadstuffs exported in 1894 was \$167,677,730, against \$110,000,000 in 1895—a falling off of about \$57,677,730. The value of cattle, hogs, meats, dairy products, etc., exported in 1894, was \$14,131,614 compared with \$169,448 during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1895—a loss of nearly \$150,000,000, which, added to the falling off in breadstuffs, makes a total of more than \$565,000,000 less of the products of the farm exported, while we have had a reform tariff, which should have opened the markets of the world, than under the "Chinese wall" of McKinleyism. In June, 1894, we exported \$7,382,843 worth of provisions, and only \$11,134,687 in last June.

The foregoing facts are submitted to those who insisted for years that a reduction of duties opening our markets to free competition would unlock the markets of an appreciative world to us.

## THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE IN KENTUCKY.

The Democratic brethren in Kentucky are in a queer fix. The State convention, by a vote of nearly two-thirds, declared in favor of the Cleveland-Charles financial policy. The same convention, as is well known, nominated a man for Governor who opened his canvass by declaring for independent free silver coinage. The candidates held a conference after the convention, at which it was decided, as far as possible, that the silver and currency question should be left out of the canvass and an appeal made to the people to support that indefinite thing branded "Democratic principles" in general, without specification. Thus the matter seemed to be arranged until the State committee called a conference of leaders, candidates and others. The consultation was long and animated. The sound money men desired to fight the campaign on the party platform, saying as little as possible about the silver question. Senator Blackburn, on his part, declared that he, being a candidate for United States Senator, should place his own interpretation upon the platform and advocate the free coinage of silver. So the conference broke up without adopting any policy, but with the understanding that on the stump Democrats should interpret the money plank of the platform to suit themselves. This puts General Hardin

in what may be called a "hole." If he stands by the whole platform, he must oppose the independent coinage of silver which he declared for before the convention. If he attempts to be silent on the subject, he will be questioned in a manner which will be very embarrassing. When Senator Lindsay, ex-Governor McCreary and Buckner address the people, they will stand for sound money and the full platform, while the flamboyant Blackburn will make his canvass for United States Senator on the issue of the free coinage of silver and against the platform of the party.

## ON THE WHOLE, THE SITUATION IS UNIQUE,

embarrassing for the Democratic leaders, but very fortunate and helpful for the Republicans. It is a good way from New York to Indiana, and the people of the Eastern metropolis do not know much about us. Here, for instance, is the New York Tribune giving this State credit for a population of four millions. The estimated population at the beginning of 1895 was but 2,400,000, but if the general increase is in proportion to that of Indiana, as shown by the letter-carrier census, the four million point will be reached by 1900. That is, the Tribune will be right five years from date—which is about as near an approach to accuracy as can be expected from a New York paper.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

All It Could Do.

A convulsive shock shook his frame.

Inasmuch as he was the living skeleton

that was all there was of him for it to shake.

## MAUD UP TO DATE.

Maud Maud on a summer day

Raked the meadows sweet with hay.

And scorned the wrathful bumblebee

In bloomers gathered at the knee.

## A CONVERT.

"What you think you are going to do?"

asked the barkeeper. "Take a bath."

"You said 'er,'" answered Mr. Dismal

Dawson. "Feller last night at de Salva-

tion Army told me dat a man was no

good ledder 's was innardly washed."

## VERIFIED.

The flying machine, loaded with dynamite,

cordite and nitroglycerine, hovered

over the doomed city.

The contrivance was now a gunner, sighted

long and carefully at the threatening

object. He fired and the ball flew wide.

"It is as the rosters always told me,"

he sighed. "I can't hit a balloon."

Perhaps no poet ever had more imitators

than Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. Because

his dialect was precisely that with which

everybody is familiar, and because his

verse, being simple and natural, appeared

easy to write, every amateur rhymist, it

seemed, set about writing "poems like

Riley's." Some of the many that have got

into the papers are very close imitations, not

say plagiarisms. Many more are verbal

atrocities, while still others, some of them

possibly unconscious imitations, have con-

siderable merit. They float about in the

newspapers until they lose their identity;

then some editor in need of a piece of

verse, and to whom none of the above

will appear in future, is deceived by the

similarity, and attaches Riley's name.

This gives the fragment a new lease of life.

It goes the rounds again, and the critical

friends of the poet read it and grieve, think-

ing he is growing careless. Many such bits

are in circulation under false colors, and

still doubtless appear in future unauthorized

editions of the author's work. Only last

week a well-known periodical printed some

verses ascribed to him, in which a man as-

serts that he'd "rather live out here among

the trees \* \* \* than to live with folks

call a life of ease up thar in the city."

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